G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references

Revenue

1922-23

(Final)

File No. 63 - 72

Serial Nos. 8

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos 8

Part B for September 1922

SUBJECT.

[illegible]

[illegible]

P —GIB—16 2—2,721

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Mar File No. 63 of 1922

Serial No.

The Secy Govt Madras wrote ... subject in Marri[illegible] Dist, ... and his Govt in the matter have been sent to-day to the Confidential Branch.

Draft letter to the Govt ... Dr Ross enquiring whether to ... Murrai and the Govt in Mar. matters which may have hitherto been dealt ... is not to be applied.

24.8.22

1740-22. 24.8.22.

First Member 24/8/22

for the approval

Sec 26.8.22.

Sir Secy with Compliments 30-8-22

Issued 31/8/22

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G R S 26]

File No.

Serial No

Diary No. of letter replied to

No

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *191*

To

Date of issue_____

Signed by_____

over.

SUBJECT

[illegible] Request that all
Communications on Mercantile
Matters, whether sent
by Post may be addressed to the Mercantile
Court in Bazaar, and
Public Prosecutor, Bangalore.

By Order &c

W. J. 24/8/22

Asst Secy to Govt

No. 1085
Judl 63-22-8
H. 24/8/22

Secy to Govt Home Dept
forwarded with Compts
to the Mercantile Court in
Bazaar for information

A. C.

W. J. 24/8/22

Secy to Govt Home Dept.

Bl
24-8-22.

List of enclosures,

Recd
26.8.22

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—8-8-11.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

MUZRAI DEPARTMENT.

G. O. No. 517-50—Muz. 63-22-1, dated 31st July 1922.

Office of the Muzrai Superintendent and Ex-officio Secretary to Government.

Abolition of the —— Muzrai Department, and the appointment of a Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. 1600-39—G. M. 1-08-2, dated 7th September 1908, directing the amalgamation of the Muzrai Department with the General and Revenue Secretariat and appointing a Muzrai Superintendent for the administrative and executive work of the Department.

2. Government Order No. 2463-513—Muz. 82-14-2, dated 2nd April 1917, sanctioning the reorganisation of the Muzrai Department and making the Muzrai Superintendent an *Ex-officio* Joint Secretary to Government in that Department.

3. Government Order No. 2538-49—Muz. 694-15-1, dated 2nd April 1917, directing the constitution of a Muzrai Establishment Fund.

4. Government Order No. O. 788-95—Cash 29-21-1, dated 27th September 1921 directing the separation of the Muzrai Secretariat from the General and Revenue Secretariat.

5. Government Order No. 4613-4—Muz. 447-21-8, dated 21st February 1922, fixing the strength of the combined office of the Muzrai Secretary and the Superintendent.

6. Resolution No. 31 of the Special Finance Committee recommending certain retrenchments in the Muzrai Department.

7. Extract relating to the Muzrai Department from the proceedings of the meeting of the Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments held at Mysore on the 9th June 1922.

ORDER No. 517-50—MUZ. 63-22-1, DATED 31ST JULY 1922.

The Special Finance Committee consider that the appointment of Muzrai Superintendent is unnecessary as the Muzrai Institutions within the State are under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. The Committee are of opinion that the existence of an intermediary officer between the District Officers and the Government is not likely to make for efficiency and recommend the abolition of the post.

2. The efficient management of religious and charitable institutions for the upkeep of which liberal endowments have been made by the State in the shape of land inams and cash grants, has always been a matter of deep solicitude to Government and orders have been passed from time to time, regulating the supervision and control over the administration of these institutions. In 1891, a Muzrai Superintendent and Secretary to Government was appointed with a view to have an Executive Officer at Headquarters in close touch with Government, in order that the administration of Muzrai Institutions may be improved and placed on an enlightened and orthodox footing. In 1901, as the Department had been brought to a high state of efficiency, the appointment of a whole-time Muzrai Superintendent and Secretary to Government was considered unnecessary and abolished, the duties of the office being entrusted to the Deputy Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments, and wider powers of control conferred on the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. But it was found that the duties pertaining to the General and Revenue Secretariat devolving on the officer who was in charge of the Muzrai Department militated against the frequency of the tours required for the supervision of Muzrai Institutions and the

Muzrai Secretariat was in 1904 separated from the General and Revenue Secretariat and placed in charge of an independent Secretary. Although the powers of inspection of this officer in respect of Muzrai Institutions were unfettered, he had no executive authority, as it was considered inexpedient to weaken the control exercised by the Deputy Commissioners. In 1908, the post of the whole-time Muzrai Superintendent was revived with powers of inspection co-ordinate with those possessed by the Deputy Commissioners in respect of institutions within the State, but with full control over institutions outside Mysore and over Mutts and other religious organisations directly under the management of Government. The separate Muzrai Secretariat was abolished and in order to avoid unnecessary duplication in work, the Muzrai Superintendent was placed in charge of the Secretariat Branch dealing with Muzrai matters, with the status of an *ex-officio* Under Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Department. The combination of Secretariat functions along with Executive duties in a single officer was again found inconvenient in practice and in 1917, the expedient of providing a gazetted assistant to facilitate the disposal of the Secretariat work of the Muzrai Branch was adopted, while the status of the Muzrai Superintendent was raised to that of *ex-officio* Joint Secretary to Government. But during the last year, the post of Under Secretary, Muzrai Department, was abolished and the Muzrai Secretariat amalgamated with the office of the Muzrai Superintendent in furtherance of the policy of effecting as much retrenchment as possible in the expenditure on establishments.

3. A review of the measures which have been adopted by Government to secure the efficient administration of Muzrai Institutions reveals the necessity of an executive officer at headquarters having powers of supervision in respect of all institutions and of a status sufficiently high as to advise Government in the formulation of general principles in dealing with complex Muzrai questions which arise from time to time. The need for a central executive agency to assist Government in the disposal of Muzrai matters in accordance with the orthodox principles of a Hindu State was felt within ten years after the rendition and the post had to be revived again in 1908 within seven years of its abolition in 1901, although by that time the main lines of policy in regard to Muzrai administration had been laid down and wider powers of control had been conferred on District Officers. The need for such an agency was strongly emphasised by the Deputy Commissioners themselves at the meeting referred to in the preamble to this order held at Mysore in June last.

4. As observed by the Special Finance Committee, however, the religious and charitable institutions in the State are directly under the control of the Deputy Commissiones of Districts and the Muzrai Regulation recognises no authority between them and the Government, thus helping to convey the impression, though incorrect, that a Central Executive Officer, the real *role* of the Muzrai Superintendent, is a superfluous intermediary. Government consider that as the necessity for the post has been well established, time has arrived to amend the Regulation so as to enable them to entrust sufficient powers of control and supervision over the District Officers to a Muzrai Commissioner in order that the administration of Muzrai Institutions may uniformly be maintained at a high state of efficiency. The expedient hitherto adopted of combining the office of Secretary to Government in the Muzrai Department with that of the Muzrai Superintendent in order to invest the latter officer with sufficient prestige to make up for the want of powers of control over District Officers is found unworkable in practice tending either to impede the necessary amount of inspection, or to lead to unnecessary congestion of work in the Secretariat.

[*Vide* G. O. No. 806-39—Muz. 63-22-3, dated the 16th August 1922.]

5. Government are therefore pleased to direct that the Office of the Muzrai Superintendent, as constituted at present, be abolished and that the Revenue Commissioner be appointed Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore with full power of control over the Muzrai Institutions of the State.

Under Section 21 of the Muzrai Regulation, orders passed by the Deputy Commissioners in respect of Muzrai matters coming within the purview of this Regulation are subject to appeal to Government. Necessary action will be taken in the Legislative Department to amend the Muzrai Regulation so as to enable the Muzrai Commissioner to hear appeals against the orders of the Deputy Commissioners in such matters.

No. 517-50—Muz. 63-22-1, dated 31st July 1922.

The duties of the Secretary to Government in the Muzrai Department will be assigned to the Revenue Secretary to Government with effect from the 1st August 1922.

The Revenue Commissioner is requested to submit, as early as practicable, a revised schedule of powers to be exercised by the Deputy Commissioner, the Muzrai Commissioner and the Government respectively in supersession of those laid down in Government Order dated the 7th September 1908, as amended from time to time.

6. The Muzrai Superintendent and *ex-officio* Secretary to Government is requested to arrange immediately for the classification of the records of the Combined Office and to transfer on the 31st July 1922, the records and equipment of the Superintendent's Office to the Revenue Commissioner and of the Muzrai Secretariat to the Revenue Secretary to Government.

7. The Clerical and the Menial Establishment of the Combined Office will for the present continue and be distributed between the Revenue Secretariat and the Revenue Commissioner's Office ; the Revenue Commissioner will however examine and report to Government what retrenchements can be effected and whether the practice of maintaining and posting up monthly the accounts of all the Muzrai Institutions in the State, in a central office, serves any useful purpose and should be continued.

8. In regard to the establishment required in the District and the Taluk Offices for Muzrai work, Government have already called for proposals from the Muzrai Superintendent. The cost of all the establishment maintained will be debited to the Muzrai Establishment Fund of Rs. 20,000 already formed for the purpose.

9. The Special Finance Committee recommend that all expenditure on construction and repairs of temples should be met out of the Funds at the credit of the various institutions and not from grants separately provided for by Government. Government have already directed, in their Proceedings No. 259-68 —Muz. F. 105-92, dated 15th December 1892, that the grants sanctioned by Government should be entirely utilised for the preservation of institutions which have no resources of their own and that in the case of those which have sufficient funds at their credit, the whole cost should be met from such funds, and no separate orders on the recommendation are therefore called for at present.

T. E. JEYARAMA IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Muzrai Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government through the Financial Secretariat.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Chief Secretary to Government.
The Revenue Secretary to Government.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette,* for publication.
The Special Officer (Fin.) on duty with the Dewan.

Exd.—C. R.

W D 1113—GPB—21-8-22—640